United Nations A/58/663

General Assembly

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23 December 2003
English
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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda items 28 and 40 (f)

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

Letter dated 22 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as the representative of the country which currently chairs the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement on Afghanistan issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Collective Security Treaty Organization on 19 November 2003 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of this letter and its annex could be distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under items 28 and 40 (f) of the agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Rashid **Alimov**
Ambassador

03-67150 (E) 291203 291203

Annex to the letter dated 22 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization

19 November 2003
Bishkek

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan, having comprehensively discussed the situation in and around Afghanistan, note the specific progress achieved by that country's Transitional Administration with respect to State-building and the effective efforts to combat extremist forces, stress the leading role of the United Nations in international efforts to provide assistance to the Afghan people for the reconstruction of their country and declare their full support for the measures taken by the international community to strengthen stability and security in Afghanistan.

However, it should be stated that over the past two years, the country has not managed to achieve significant stabilization, reduce domestic tension and make significant progress in reviving the economy. The growing threat of narcotic drugs emanating from Afghanistan, and the unceasing activity of extremist groups are of particular concern.

The States members of CSTO, considering themselves an integral part of the international coalition against terrorism, will reinforce cooperation between their foreign affairs departments, law-enforcement agencies and special units dealing with the post-conflict reconstruction of Afghanistan.

Alongside the need to boost efforts to eradicate terrorism, it is also particularly important in the context of such efforts to eliminate the social base of terrorism and to revive and rebuild the country's economy. Possessing the necessary industrial, scientific and technological capabilities, the States members of CSTO will endeavour to pursue a coordinated approach with regard to the reconstruction of economic infrastructure in Afghanistan, beginning with facilities built with the technical assistance of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), the training of personnel, goods transit and the organization of economic and humanitarian cooperation; they will hold consultations with each other on such matters. Special attention will be paid to strengthening coordination between the States members of CSTO in efforts to combat the threat of drugs and the danger of extremism emanating from Afghanistan.

The States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization call upon other international organizations and countries of the region to support their efforts

to promote the State-building and economic reconstruction of Afghanistan and express readiness to cooperate in this regard with other international and regional structures, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

(*Signed*) Vartan **Oskanian**
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia

(*Signed*) Sergei N. **Martynov**
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus

(*Signed*) Kassymzhomart K. **Tokaev**
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan

(*Signed*) Askar C. **Actmatov**
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic

(*Signed*) Igor S. **Ivanov**
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

(*Signed*) Talbak **Nazarov**
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan

United Nations A/58/664

General Assembly

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24 December 2003
English
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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 73
General and complete disarmament

Letter dated 19 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the communiqué released by the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's satisfaction of all its obligations under treaties and conventions relating to the elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction. In this connection the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has agreed to sign the Additional Protocol to the Agreement on Safeguards and stated its readiness to receive the visits of inspection teams to verify its compliance with its commitments.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Ali Abdussalam **Treky**
Permanent Representative

* An identical letter dated 19 December 2003 was addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/2003/1196).

03-67329 (E) 291203 291203

Annex to the letter dated 19 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Communiqué of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

In view of the international climate that prevailed during the Cold War and the tension that has gripped the Middle East region, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya called on the countries of the Middle East and Africa to make those regions a zone free of weapons of mass destruction. Since there was no serious response to its appeal, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya tried to develop its defence capabilities.

During talks held between Libyan, United States and United Kingdom experts concerning the activities of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in that field, the Libyan experts briefed their counterparts on materials, equipment and programmes, such as centrifuges and containers for transporting chemicals, that might be used to produce internationally banned weapons. Following those talks between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America and the United Kingdom, both permanent members of the Security Council, which is responsible for guaranteeing international peace and security, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya decided of its own free will to eliminate such materials, equipment and programmes, thus ridding itself of all internationally proscribed weapons.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has also decided to limit its missile activities to missiles with a range consistent with that agreed under the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). It will take such measures in a transparent manner that permits of verification, including immediate international monitoring.

Furthermore, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya wishes to reaffirm that it considers itself bound by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Agreement on Safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Convention on Biological Weapons and that it accepts any other commitments, including the Additional Protocol to the IAEA Safeguards Agreement, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in its belief that the arms race is conducive neither to its own security nor to that of the region and runs counter to its strong desire for a world blessed with security and peace, wishes, through this initiative, to encourage all countries without exception to follow its example, starting with those of the Middle East region.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will report thereon to the Security Council.

United Nations A/58/665–S/2003/1203

General Assembly
Security Council

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26 December 2003

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 30
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 December 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 22 December 2003, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Reşat Çağlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex). I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 30, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Altay **Cengizer**
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

03-67359 (E) 291203

Annex to letter dated 26 December 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to the letter dated 23 October 2003, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 8 December 2003, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/58/621-S/2003/1163), which yet again contains allegations of violations of the "airspace of the Republic" and "of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia", and to bring to your kind attention the following:

In response to such false and pretentious allegations, I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be underlined that allegations of so-called violations of the flight information region or violations of air traffic regulations are invalid, as the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and illegitimate claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim by the Greek Cypriot side is divorced from the existing realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory on the island.

Attempts by the Greek Cypriot representatives, through often-repeated false claims, to confer legitimacy upon an illegal administration will be futile for as long as the Turkish Cypriot people refuse to bow to its writs. What would indeed be conducive to a better climate on the island would be for the Greek Cypriot side to stop arrogating for itself the rights and responsibilities it does not legally have, and to cease all hostilities towards the Turkish Cypriot people.

It is obvious that the aim of those baseless allegations is to divert attention from the real issues prevailing on the island, in particular, the continuation of the all-embracing embargoes imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people and the totally negative position adopted by the Greek Cypriot administration vis-à-vis the confidence-building measures of the Turkish Cypriot side. Those counter-productive policies of the Greek Cypriot side, coupled with the recent revelations by the Greek Cypriot leadership regarding the devious tactics adopted by them in the negotiating process, naturally do not instil confidence in the Turkish Cypriot people that the Greek Cypriot side is sincere and ready for a new partnership with the Turkish Cypriot side on the island based, inter alia, on the sovereign equality of the two peoples in Cyprus.

(*Signed*) Reşat **Çağlar**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus